

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1874.

## CASH PLAN ADOPTED.

The postage law, which goes into operation on January 1, 1875, requires prepayment on all newspapers sent through the mails beyond the limits of the counties in which they are published. We have, therefore, determined to adopt the CASH PLAN for all subscriptions. While avoiding the losses, tardy payments and expenses of collection incident to the credit system, we will be required to prepay the postage. The change determined upon will, therefore, prove beneficial to both subscribers and publisher. The former will be relieved of the postage tax whilst the latter will be enabled to simplify the operations of his business and to improve the facilities for conducting it.

No name will be entered unless the subscription is paid for in advance.

During the past few months every subscriber in arrears has been furnished, through the mails, with a statement of his account. Many have responded with remittances discharging their liabilities and paying in advance for the current year. We appeal urgently to those who have not made a similar response to do so without further delay, as after the first of January, 1875, we will commence to discontinue the paper to those who have not paid in advance. The time within which all in arrears can close up the balance due and make an advance payment is ample, and we flatter ourselves that but few names will be dropped.

ALEXANDRIA, November 9.

"The Lord Mayor's Day" in London, was duly and appropriately celebrated yesterday, the festivities concluding with a grand banquet at Guild Hall, among the distinguished persons present being Disraeli, Lord Cairns, Earl Derby, Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote and others. The Lord Mayor gave the usual toast to her Majesty's Ministers. Mr. Disraeli responded, and referred to the tranquility England had enjoyed for the last six years. The reasons were not far to seek. The people were now contented. The working classes of Great Britain inherited rights and privileges not yet possessed by the nobility of other lands. They had no fear of arbitrary Ministers and domiciliary visits. They possessed the right to combine for the protection of the interests of labor. Justice was pure, and no respecter of individual classes. Although the service of the sovereign was open to all, no one was liable to be dragged unwillingly from his home employment. It was not wonderful that a nation possessed of such privileges wished to preserve them. Under such circumstances was it to be wondered that the working classes were conservative? He looked back to the last session of Parliament with satisfaction, but avoided making any political forecast. As far as the present was concerned the country had seldom been more prosperous. He had good authority for stating there was a considerable revival of trade and great promise of increased commercial transactions, and that the public revenues would realize all the Government anticipated. He praised Lord Northcote, Viscount of India, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Indian Secretary, for their sagacity in dealing with the famine in India. Referring to the recent outcry for separation of the colonies he distinctly declared himself in favor of the maintenance of the integrity of the Empire. Of this policy the annexation of the Fiji Islands was a proof. Government was resolved to consolidate the Empire and establish identity of interest and sympathy with the colonies. He thanked the French Ambassador for the friendly sentiments expressed when replying to the toast of the diplomatic body. Although it would be trifling with the truth to assert that the state of the Continent showed no cause for anxiety, yet the Government believed in the maintenance of peace for all the great powers were anxious. Mr. Disraeli, on taking his seat, was loudly applauded.

Abstracts of the annual reports of Generals Sherman and Sheridan are published. The "Commanding General" complains of the reduction of the army to twenty-five thousand men, but compliments the efficiency of the officers and troops. With regard to his establishment in St. Louis, Gen. Sherman speaks of its convenience as a central location, from which he can proceed to any part of the continent. Gen. Sheridan's report deals almost exclusively with the Indian question, and he defends the white people on the frontier from the accusations brought by the Peace Commissioners and agents that they excite and instigate the savages to warfare, and argues that the fierce nature of the Comanches, Arapahoes and Kiowas is the real cause of the war, which the settlers, for the sake of their own homes and property, are desirous rather to avoid than provoke. The campaign against these Indians Gen. Sheridan reports as having been so successful that they are likely to keep the peace for some time to come.

In the U. S. Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Pollard vs. Bailey, assignee, &c.; error to the District Court for the Middle District of Alabama. In this case the court below allowed a recovery against a stockholder of an insolvent bank without reference to the question of proportion. This judgment is reversed, the court holding that each stockholder is liable only to pay a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole indebtedness that his stock bears to the whole capital.

Military events in the north of Spain indicate the approach of a crisis. It is decided that the Carlists have abandoned the siege of Irua, as reported by the Government, but it seems that they are feeble and spiritless at present, and that Don Carlos has abandoned his army and taken refuge across the French frontier.

Correspondents who have made personal observations of the affairs of the Mormons, indicate perhaps that the Utah problem will be solved through the quiet, yet irresistible, influences of enlightened civilization sooner than by the active interference of governmental authority. Brigham Young, it is said, has not long to stay with the saints in this world. He desires to keep the succession in his own family, and to drop his robes of office upon the shoulders of his eldest son. Some of the Mormon elders, however, are not without ambition in this direction, and they do not look with favor on this project. When Brigham dies there will probably be a contest for the succession which, with the disappointment which many of the recent importations openly express at the unfavorable condition of affairs, and the gross features of the system, which were concealed from them until they reached Utah, may result in a disintegration of the church.

In the Supreme Court of the U. S., yesterday, in the case of Sprott versus the United States, the court affirmed a judgment of the Court of Claims, holding that the claimant, a Confederate citizen, gained no title to certain cotton by a purchase from an agent of the Confederate States, because those States were without corporate power to take, hold or convey a valid title to any property whatever; and that the claimant was chargeable with notice of the treasonable intent of the sale by the Confederate Government, to wit: to raise money for the purchase of munitions of war. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Mr. Justice Field dissented, taking the view that the pardon of the claimant reinstated him in all his civil rights, and gave him the assurance that he should stand in the courts of his country in as good condition as any of his fellow citizens who had never sided against the authority of the Government.

The division of New Jersey into two dioceses was authorized by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church during the session just ended, and on Thursday of this week conventions of the two dioceses will be held, one at Burlington and the other at Newark, for the purpose of arranging the details of the separation. Bishop Odenheimer has determined to accept the charge of the new organization, which will include in its jurisdiction the seven northern counties. The old diocese will have to elect a Bishop, and among the candidates suggested for the position are Rev. Dr. Abernethy, of Jersey City; Rev. Edward A. Boggs, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Hodges, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Washington.

The Norfolk Virginia says that the official vote in that district has not yet been reported, but of one thing it is certain and that is that "John Goode will be our next Congressman. The fraud, intimidation and corruption practised by our opponents will not be submitted to by our people. We shall carry this matter, in case the returns be against us, before a Congress that will be quick to do us justice. For the first time since the war the rights of the Southern people will be respected and protected by the National Legislature. Before such a court we have no fear that colonization, intimidation and corruption will be sustained. Mr. Platt has served his last term."

The horse railway just opened in Paris promises to be very popular and successful. The cars are small, being arranged for twenty-eight passengers, two of whom stand on the platforms, but those who stand up are counted as second class passengers and pay a reduced fare. The cars are drawn by one horse, but a second is attached in going up hill. The prices are according to distance, being four, eight and twelve cents, this last for about seven and a half miles, for the first class, and half as much for the second class. Other lines are soon to be opened.

W. O. Harvey, Frank M. White, and several other prominent merchants of Memphis, Tenn., were arrested at the latter place, on Friday night, charged with violating the Enforcement Act. The accused gave bail for their appearance at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. It is rumored that five hundred warrants for violations of the Enforcement Act have been issued at Memphis. We had supposed that the election being over, this thing would be stopped.

The laying of the new Atlantic Cable has been again interrupted. On Sunday evening when the steamer Faraday was less than two hundred miles from the American coast, a fault was discovered in a part of the cable that had been passed overboard, and it became necessary to bury it. The accident will delay her progress for a few days probably, but we ought to hear of the arrival of the ship on this side of the Atlantic before the end of the week.

The news from South America indicates further trouble. There has been a revolution in La Paz, headed by Dr. Corral. The Bishops of Serena and Concepcion made their appearance a few days ago at Santiago, and issued a pastoral excommunicating the President of Chile, several members of the Council of State, and a host of Senators and Deputies—for what cause is not stated.

Before many years have passed there will be a railroad down the Euphrates valley, and direct communication between Paris, London and other great cities and the centre of Asia. The Board of Directors of the Roumanian Railways have ratified the treaty with the Austrian network, and this opens up communication to the Black Sea.

The New York Herald yesterday amused itself and made its readers wonder what was the matter by printing a whole page full of an absurd story about an imaginary escape of wild animals from the Central Park menagerie, and of bloody scenes in consequence in the streets of New York. It was rather a pointless hoax.

The Fredericksburg Ledger has ceased to exist. The manager says: "The paper has been kept up for the past two or three years at a considerable loss to the proprietor, and being unable to sell the office, which he has endeavored to do, the publication of the paper will cease from this date."

The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such an October. It was dry beyond all precedent.

Delegates representing forty-two Protestant Consistories have begun a session in Paris. They intend to issue a manifesto affirming the rights of conscience, and have already passed resolutions refusing to hold a new election in place of those recently annulled by the Minister of Public Instruction.

The evidence in the trial of the safe burglary conspirators in Washington yesterday was a continuation of the efforts of the defence to break the force of Hayes and Zurruth's evidence by impeaching their characters. Witnesses from New York and New Jersey testified as to their bad reputation.

New York is becoming quite Parisian, only lower in the moral scale, if anything, in its Sunday amusements. "La Traviata" is given as a "sacred concert," and "Barbe Bleue" is played at the Stadt Theatre. Many of the other places of amusement are open on Sunday.

The "Molly Maguires" are again spreading a reign of terror over parts of the Pennsylvania coal region. There have been riots in Schuylkill county, and disturbances near Wilkesbarre, and in the northern coal fields of Luzerne county and elsewhere, special animosity is manifested toward the Welsh miners.

A Mexican correspondent of the Louisville Courier Journal gives an interesting account of the ascent of Popocatepetl by a party of American tourists, including three ladies, amid many difficulties and dangers. It is asserted that this is the first successful venture to reach the summit ever made by ladies.

A Washington dispatch states that the sale of cadetships in one of the matters to be investigated at the coming session of Congress. Stowell, of the Fourth District in this State, is charged with receiving \$1,000 for the last appointment made by him to West Point.

It is believed that Butler will vigorously press his civil rights bill in Congress this winter, and some republicans are confident that before the Democrats assume control of the House of Representatives it will become a law. We don't believe it.

The centennial anniversary of the Baptist Church at Culpeper Court House, will be held on the 4th Sunday in this month. The Rev. B. Grimley, the Rev. Dr. W. F. Broadus, and the Rev. J. B. Taylor are expected to be present and participate in the services.

An old colored woman living near the Railroad Bridge at Fredericksburg ran into the river on Friday last, whilst laboring under derangement, and would have drowned herself had she not been seen and rescued.

The many friends of Robert Hudgins, of Caroline county, will be glad to learn that he was re-elected last Tuesday clerk of the several courts of that city by a majority of 76, in the face of a heated competition.

The Fredericksburg Herald says: "There was another lot of fresh herrings in market this morning, being caught in the Potomac late last night. Herring at this season of the year is something unheard of."

The Chicago division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been completed, Baltimore is now in direct communication with Chicago, and one hundred and forty-seven miles nearer the latter city than New York.

On Friday night the premises of Mr. K. S. Nelson, of Culpeper, principal of St. Stephens Church school, made a narrow escape from fire, owing to the careless placing of hot ashes near the ice house and stable.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in a long letter to the New York Herald, continues the discussion and the defence of President Grant in his action in recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana.

We have received a copy of the first number of The Richmond Review, a weekly paper just started in that city by colored men. It is neatly printed, its editorials are temperate and its selections good.

A Paris dispatch says that the marriage of the Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

The governments of China and Japan have settled the Formosa dispute; the Japanese forces are to withdraw, China paying an indemnity of 500,000 taels.

People who read the Baltimore papers will be pleased to learn that Jones' Falls, in that city, are to be improved. The ordinance for that purpose has been signed by the Mayor.

The New York Herald is publishing a resume of recent English and American novels. It could and does publish worse matter.

The weekly Petersburg News is an excellent paper.

## Letter from Clarke County.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
MILLWOOD, CLARKE COUNTY, Nov. 7.—Some weeks ago two able orators appeared in our midst and discoursed so eloquently and learnedly on the glorious advantages of the "Civil Rights bill" that some doubts were entertained as to the success of the Conservative ticket—for the ebony element is a large one in our district—yet thanks to a kind Providence the Conservatives had occasion to throw up their hats and hurra! over their victory.

Human nature is endowed with a huge amount of inquisitiveness, and the quality has been greatly exercised lately by the continuance of the delightful Indian summer weather. Theories and conjectures, numerous enough to agitate an empire, have been propounded, and their agitators are greatly disappointed at their wisdom being overthrown by the accounts of the four-mile wide fires on the Ohio upon their smoke which those raging in the Alleghenies.

The balmy weather is favorable for Isaac Walton's amusement, and draws many anglers to the Shenandoah. One, specially blessed, caught thirty pounds of bass one day. If all able-bodied men were endowed with the perseverance and energy of the armies of crows that daily descend on our corn fields every hill would laugh with plenty, but as they will not compete with the subtle crows, oh for the "drill of the coming race" to destroy them at one fell blow! The inventor of such a power would endeavor himself with a colossal fortune.

H.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times"

On Sunday night last, Amos Simms, a negro who was elected on the compromise ticket, was attacked by seven negroes at Houma, Terre Bonne parish, Louisiana. Simms ran, and being pursued, turned and fired upon the party, killing one and wounding another. Simms immediately surrendered himself, and was sent to jail, and was guarded during the night by a squad of citizens. It is reported that eight were made on Sunday to lay the town in ashes, but all was quiet yesterday.

Advices from Rio, dated 7th instant, state that a survey held on the steamer City of Peking recommends that the ship proceed on her voyage. The indications are that the propeller's arms were broken by striking a log or spar in the water. She is now on her way to Sao Francisco. The Emperor of Brazil visited the ship on the 7th.

At Milwaukee, Wis., yesterday morning, a woman named Sierran killed her son, by breaking his skull with an axe, and then committed suicide by jumping into a cistern. The woman was in ill health, and had become surpressed with an insane idea that she would be separated from her child.

Tilton's suit against Bachelor for damages, etc., was called for trial in the City Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, and at the suggestion of Bachelor's counsel, was postponed until the 18th inst. The suit against Montfort, for libelling Miss Eliza Dean Proctor, was to have been taken up this morning.

On Saturday at Central Village, near Plainfield, Connecticut, a boy of twelve years shot his brother, aged two years, dead on the spot, and wounded his sister so severely that she is not expected to live. The deed was done with an old gun which was left loaded in a bedroom.

The statement in yesterday's paper that G. V. Kellogg, of Louisiana, had released United States Marshal Selby from imprisonment for contempt of Court was incorrect. Selby was still in jail. Lieut. Holston, who was imprisoned with him on the same charge, has been released by Judge Trimble.

During the coroner's inquiry at New York into the killing of John McKenna on last election day, ex-Sheriff O'Brien swore that Coroner Croker deliberately placed the pistol at McKenna's head and fired the fatal shot. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

John W. Head, member elect of the next Congress from the Fourth District of Tennessee, died at Gallatin, in that State, yesterday. He was elected by the Democratic party on Tuesday last to succeed John M. Bright, the present member, also a Democrat.

The steamer Joseph Knapton, on a trip from St. Louis to Memphis, struck a snag below Cairo, Ill., yesterday, stove a hole in her side and had to be run ashore, where she lies partially filled with water.

A Berlin dispatch says that the attempt to have priests elected by congregations in Germany proved a failure. In the town of Landsberg, not eleven persons offered to vote.

In the pressure of the crowds to witness the Lord Mayor's procession in London, yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

Vice President Wilson denies that he has ever spoken with President Grant on the third term question.

The Administration is making numerous changes in the Federal offices throughout the country.

All of Victor Emmanuel's Cabinet have been re-elected at the recent election in Italy.

National banks are to be established at Carver, Ky., and Mouthouth and Arcola, Ill.

All political prisoners in Peru have been released.

The small pox is raging at Montreal, Canada.

DUEL BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.—Appropos of the present controversy as to the reality of a recent combat between a man and a dog at Hady, many readers who have stopped at Montargis, on the route from Paris to Lyons, will remember the story of a dog named Montargis, who fought with the murderer of his master, and avenged his blood. In the great hall of that town, before its demolition, was a fresco painting over the fire place representing the strange duel, which was fought, according to tradition, in the presence of Charles VI., in the lists of Ile de Notre Dame, at Paris. The story is told at length in Memoires sur les Duels. It runs as follows:

One day M. Aubrey de Mont Didier, a gentleman of birth and influence, was journeying alone through the lonely Forest of Bondy, when he was attacked by robbers and killed, his body being buried by the assassin, under a large English hound which he had with him, kept watch over his grave till compelled by hunger to quit the post. On this the dog made his way to the house of a friend of the deceased gentleman at Paris, where the strangeness of his coming back without his master, roused much curiosity and wonder. As soon as he had been fed he kept running toward the door of the house and then back to his master's friend, putting his paws and head under all sorts of dumb eloquence as if he wanted him to follow.

At last the friend resolved to follow the leading of the dog, who made his way to the forest and went straight to the foot of the tree where his murdered master lay. Here the dog began to howl piteously, scratching at the earth with his paws and showing his wish that the place should be dug out. Upon digging a few feet, the friend and his companions came upon the body of M. Mont Didier, bearing the wounds which had been inflicted upon him by the knife of the murderer. It was some time, however, till one day the dog met in the streets of Paris a certain cavalier named Macaire, whom he instantly tried to seize by the throat with his quick, strong conduct on the part of a second cousin, and as it was known that Macaire had been a personal enemy of Mont Didier, grave suspicions began to be aroused.

At length the affair reached the ears of the King, who, being anxious as to the matter, should be thoroughly sifted, sent for Macaire and also for the dog, who was gentle and playful until he saw Macaire in the crowd of courtiers standing around the King, when, as usual, he showed the fiercest hostility toward him. Struck by such an undesigned piece of circumstantial evidence, the King at once ordered that the decision should be referred to the trial by battle, or appeal to the judgment of God, and a combat was ordered to be held between the Cavalier and the dog in the Ile de Notre Dame, which then was almost an open space. The terms of the encounter were that the dog was to have an empty tankard to drink into after he had made his spring at his foe, while the man was allowed a cudgel by way of arms.

Everything was prepared for the duel, when the dog no longer found himself free and face to face with his antagonist, than he began running round and round Macaire, avoiding his blows, and after a severe struggle succeeded in laying him prostrate on the ground. The Cavalier was rescued from the dog's grip by the bystanders, and, conscious of the result of the encounter, he acknowledged his guilt. A few days afterward he expiated his crime upon the scaffold. The "Dog of Montargis" is a well-known tale in France, where its substantial truth is not doubted, and it has been, we believe, the subject of, at all events, one popular drama.

Old man Moffet, at Macomb, could not manage his son Henry without shooting him. There's nothing like exercising parental authority.

Simmons' Liver Regulator, if persisted in will cure the most stubborn Liver disease. There is no failure about it.

## MURDER FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 9.—On October 29th last Joeph Robbins, bridge watchman at Kankakee river, on the Vandala Railroad, was murdered, and Nathan Burgess, a neighbor, arrested, and the evidence against him was so strong that he made following confession in open Court:

"I knew the Vandala pay car had passed that afternoon and had paid Robbins his month's wages. I got a shor gun and went to the bridge. As I approached the watch-house I saw through a window Robbins sitting. His shoulder and head only could be seen. I raised the gun and fired. I then hesitated a few minutes to listen if the report of the gun had aroused any one. I then went up to the watch-house door and found Robbins on his knees praying. I plainly heard him say, 'Oh God, have mercy on the one who did this; spare him for Jesus' sake.' I was horrified and turned and ran. I didn't know where. I did not enter the house nor touch the door. His words haunt me still."

The amount for which Robbins was murdered was \$31.50. Great excitement prevails in Fayette county, and threats are made of lynching Burgess.

## A Card from Judge Sangster.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

FAIRFAX CO., Nov. 7th, 1874.—The report in the Gazette of a meeting held in Alexandria, on the night before the election, does me injustice, and I should have called your attention to it sooner, but that I had asked and expected the editor of the "Sentinel" to make the necessary correction. Willing at all times to assume the responsibility for what I do, but unwilling to be held accountable for what I have not done, I must ask the favor of you to publish the following statement of what I did say on the occasion referred to. I am very positive in my recollection of the matter, because, having determined in the outset, to take no active part in the contest, and having lived fully up to that determination, I weighed well my words, and was particularly careful in my expressions. When forced to stand, I said:

"Fellow-citizens!—I call the colored people of Alexandria, my fellow citizen, because, by the law of the land, they have been made my fellow-citizens—I am not here to make a speech. It is not my place or purpose to dictate to you, or to advise you how to vote in this election. I can only advise you to vote just as you please. I happen to hold the important position of County Judge, which, in my judgment, makes it improper for me to take an active part in a political canvass; but I can refer you to my course, since I have been on the bench; to show you, that I am willing to accord to the black man, as well as the white, every right that is guaranteed to him. It is a satisfaction to any, to know how I intend to vote, I will state, that if I live to get to the polls to-morrow, I shall cast my vote for the Hon. James R. Bayard."

That is what I said, and I meant it when I said it, and am willing to stand or fall by it. Respectfully,

J. SANGSTER.

## COMMUNICATED.

THE RECENT ELECTION.—The details of last Tuesday's contest are sufficient to confirm the expectations of those who esteem party fealty and party organization above personal or private desires for places of trust, and announce, beyond a doubt, the election of the regular nominee of the Conservative party. The decision must be confessed, not only a deserved complement to the successful candidate, but as a result disposition on the part of the Conservative party to support its identity and organization for the establishment of specific political principles. The Democratic party has proclaimed that it neither seeks nor needs influence with the administration; but is determined to put out of power and patronage, the Radical party, and to become itself the administration. The face of fortune wears this appearance for the Conservative party, and all it has to do is to be true to its professions, and patient in its efforts, to deport itself with proper caution and dignity in order to merit and obtain the meed of prosperity and honor, which the near future has in store for it. The result of the election in this Congressional district is a wise and opportune combination of many omens of future good; and at this time, more than at any other, it is exceedingly fortunate to have the advantage of sending Gen. Hinton back to Congress to greet his old and familiar constituents in deliberative opposition to the malfeasance and misfeasance of Radical predominance in the official places of honor, dignity, and responsibility. His character, cautious speech, and honest votes, will be an acquisition to the northern democracy, and in him they will always find a true and faithful ally, who will not obstruct their plans by an officious interference with their designs, or embarrass their action by a tardy assistance in their efforts to restore the operations of the government to the standard of good to the many without detriment and oppression to the few. Therefore, the recent election is a credit to the Conservative party; and it has taught a lesson that the majority of the party kept the usage and liberty of making its own selection of a candidate regardless of the clamor of those who demand the claims of the favorites for office superior to the judgment of the mass of the party. But the contest is now over, and let the fiercer strife that marked it be buried and forgotten in future united action; and let the people of our beloved South do nothing that is not worthy of them; and without the tumult of victory, and the pageantry of triumph, quietly watch the coming of the approaching success of the northern democracy, and calmly await that reception of their reward with the manner of dignified gratification. J.

## COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Nov. 10.—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; off riffs of 677 bushels, with sales at 90 and 92 for interior, and 118, 120 and 122 for prime to choice. Corn is very active, and prices are 34c better; off riffs of 1285 bushels, with sales of mixed at 85, 87, 89 and 90 for new, and 95, 97 and 100 for old, and new yellow at 85. Rye is quiet at 80. Oats are firm; offerings of 526 bushels, with sales at 58 and 59.

## PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10.

Sun sets..... 5 35 | Moon sets..... 5 34  
Sun rises..... 4 55 | High water..... 00 00

ARRIVED.  
Schr O D Witherill, Georgetown, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co.  
Schr Ellen Tobin, Jersey City, to American Coal Company.

SAILED.  
Schr Alfred Baybrook, Providence, to master. Schr Critterion, Norfolk, to Smoot & Perry.

STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, Philadelphia, by F A Reed.  
Steamer Pilot B y Currioman, by F A Reed.  
Schr J M Richards, New Haven, by American Coal Co.

PASSED DOWN.  
Schr E B Birdsall, from Georgetown, for Hoboken.

MEMORANDA.  
Schr Annie Burgen, for this port, sailed from New York 4th.

CANAL COMMERCE.  
Arrived—Boat G B Oswald, to Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Co; M A Brady, G B Oswald, P Dunlop and Baltimore, to Maryland Coal Co; H O Claughton and J Bradburn, to American Coal Co.

DEPARTURES—Chas R Hooff, M A Brady, H O Claughton and G B Oswald.

NEW LAYER RAISINS, Prime Messina Lemons, Turkish Prunes and Currants for sale by GEO. McBURNEY & SON, 160 and 170 King street.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate in the city of Alexandria for the month of October, 1874, are reported by Green & Wise, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers:

Lot on east side of Alfred st, bet Oranoe and Pendleton, 62 ft 7 in by 8 in, Jas O Chapman to Lucy Shaper, \$312.90.

Lot and two lots on east side of Lee st, bet Prince and Duke, 20x150 ft. Jno H Noland, &c, to J B Webster, &c., \$2966.66.

House and lot on east side of Lee st, bet Prince and Duke, 13 ft 4 in by 150 ft. Catie's Newland to J B Webster, &c., \$1333.33.

House and lot on a side of Commerce st, s of West 40 ft front and 83 ft deep, G H Marshall, &c, to J F Peyton, \$1250.

Lot fronting on Peyton st 43x200 ft, Edmund Fields to C W Munroe, \$150.

Lot on Wolfe st, 30 ft 3 in by Royal, 21 ft 5 in by 26 ft, Geo McCleish to W W Power, \$50.

House and lot corner King and Peyton sts, City Auditor to Sefer Blouse, \$55.

Lot on north side of Franklin st, 21x114 ft, W H Beck to Araminta Miller, \$105.

21x114 ft, G W Riggs et al, to Araminta Miller, \$105.

Lot on east side of Strand, 93 ft 3 in by 31 ft of Franklin, fronting 45 ft 7 in, run in Potomac river, R C Smith, &c, to Alex Marine R W & Sapp Building Co, \$220.

Lot on west side of Columbus st, 60 ft s of 1st st, 13x100 ft, Wm Kilgour to Albert Churchwell, \$40.

Lot on west side of Royal st, bet Queen and Princess, 65 ft 7 in by 200 ft, lot n w cor Fairfax and Madison sts, fronting on Fairfax 170 ft 7 in, J J Janney, &c, to S H Janney, \$300.

Lot on west side of Peyton st 31x100 ft, F L Smith, &c, to Samuel Palmer, \$100.

Lot on east side of Royal st, bet Wolfe and Wilkes, 26 ft 6 in by 86 ft 6 in, J R Smoot to Nancy Dudley, \$160.

House and lot on east side of Columbus st, 35 ft 6 in by 100 ft, lot n w cor W H Fowle et al, to Mech Pra Church trustees, \$1700.

A tract of land lying partly in the city and county of Alexandria, containing acres, 1 road and 3 poles, N E Laid, comm'r, to Wm Gray, \$1250.

## BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.  
FRENCH'S, No. 95 King street.  
A History of Germany from the Earliest Times, founded on Dr. David Muller's History of the German People, by Carl von T. Lewis. 1 vol., crown. \$2.50.

Volume 10 of Bancroft's History of the United States, \$2.50.

Campaigning on the Oxus and the Fall of Khiva, by J. A. McGahan, correspondent of the New York Herald; splendidly illustrated; 1 vol., 8vo., \$3.

The Old Inmate in Canada, by Francis Parkman; 1 vol., 8vo., \$2.50.

Gentiana, a novel, by Mrs. Randolph, \$1.25.

Prosper Merimee's Letters to an Incognito, with Recollections of St. Landry and George Sand, edited by Richard Henry Stoddard,